North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 130. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853. PRICE, Dᴿˢ 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

IN the Estate of JAMES IRONS, M.D., late of *Woosung*, deceased.

All parties having claims on the above Estate, are requested to forward the same with accounts and vouchers to the undersigned forthwith. And all parties indebted to the Estate, are also requested to pay the amounts of their debts respectively, on or before the 27th Instant.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M's Consulate Shanghae.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 20th January, 1853.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late DANIEL BLACK, *Boarding House-Keeper* at Shanghae, are requested to send them in to the undersigned for settlement, and all debts due to the Estate must be paid into this office.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M's Consul.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 23rd December, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firm:

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*,
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, WILLIAM RATHBONE the Younger, SAMUEL GREG RATHBONE, JAMES WORTHINGTON, THOMAS MONCREIFF, and WILLIAM SETON BROWN, as Commission Merchants and Agents is determined by effluxion of time.

WILLIAM RATHBONE, JR.
S. G. RATHBONE.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
THOMAS MONCREIFF.
W. S. BROWN.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1852.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership to commence this *1st day of January*, 1853, for the transaction of a General Merchant's and Commission Business under the name of BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Shanghae*, and of WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Manchester*.

FRANCIS B. BIRLEY.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
W. S. BROWN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN C. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium. $\frac{3}{4}$% per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1% per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy,—unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Honghong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.—

	See Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company.....	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HIGHLAND WHISKEY from *Ross & Co.*—GRANDTULLY DISTILLERY, Price Drs. 6 per Dozen. Also 100 Dozens of PALE BRANDY from the Stores of *Messrs. Leckett*, 12 King Street, Liverpool,—Price Drs. 8 per Dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1853.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Surplus Stores, just landed from the Ship *Joseph Fletcher*, consisting of—Fine Cabin and Ship BREAD; Salted SUET; and OAT MEAL in Cask; FLOUR in Cask; Bengal RICE; Chloride of LIME; Split PEAS in Cask; CURRANTS in Cask; Pearl BARLEY; Preserved POTATOES; VINEGAR in Cask; PORT and SHERRY Wine in Bottles; Preserved FRUITS in Bottles; Tierces of Fine Hamburgh BEEF; Tierces and Casks of Hamburgh PORK; Preserved SALMON; SOUP & BOULLI &c., &c.

ALSO,

One Large MEDICINE Chest Complete; One COOKING Apparatus.

The whole to be disposed of very Cheap.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1852.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

AT THE

ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD MCDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vicuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

EX *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.

by

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house; one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet; all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 hnou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;

SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"

IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAˢ. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER,

"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,—BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 10th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

Shanghae Market Report.

January 21st, 1853.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40-yards, Drs. 2.90—Sales since 18th ultimo 19,600 pieces—30-yds. Drs. 2.20—Sales 3,300 pieces.

American Grey Sheetings.—40-yards Drs. 2.68 for 10 catty—Drs. 2.90 for 11½ catty—30-yards Drs. 2—No Sales.

Jeans.—30-yards Drs. 2.55—Sales 9,200 pieces. No Stock American Goods in first hands.

Grey Shirtings.—Considerable supplies have been brought by the late arrivals from England, and a fair amount of business has been done, but principally in barter.

The Cash quotations of the day may be given as follow—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.90
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.05
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.40

White Shirtings.—Continue at about the same for low reeds, but the better qualities are again lower, owing to a quantity having been pressed on the market against produce.

66 reeds may be quoted at about Drs. 2.40.

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes.*—Remain in the same depressed state as before. The sales amount to about 2,000 pieces. A good assortment of fair to fine quality may be quoted at 85 *a* 90 cents per yard.

Long Ells.—The supplies have again been very heavy; but prices are about the same as last month, viz—Drs. 6.20 for HH Scarlet and Drs. 6 CPH Scarlet. The sales reported amount to about 5,000 pieces.

Camlets and Lastings.—No transactions.

Straits Produce.—We quote nominally—

Black Pepper.—Siam, Drs. 7.50 *a* 8 per pecul.

White Pepper.—Drs. 11 *a* 12 per pecul.

Rattans.—Drs. 3.20 *a* 3.80 for Straits,—and Drs. 4 *a* 4.50 for best Banjarmassing, per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 4 *a* 4.50—Fair to good, Drs. 5.50 *a* 10—Indian, Drs. 10 *a* 12 per pecul.

Ebony.—Ceylon, Drs. 1.60—Inferior 50 cents *a* Dr. 1 per pecul.

Flints.—60 cents per pecul.

Cloves.—Drs. 18 *a* 22 per pecul, for best.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.50 per pecul.

Sea Weed.—Drs. 2.60 for inferior, and Drs. 5.50 *a* 6 for best.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 18 *a* 18.50—Straits, Drs. 11 *a* 14 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3.10 *a* 3.50 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Singapore, Drs. 1.00 *a* 1.10—Penang and Siam, Drs. 1.75 *a* 1.90 per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—*Congous*, — Notwithstanding the improved accounts received from England a few days after the date of our last report, the market has been comparatively quiet and the transactions limited, chiefly, owing to the unusually small supplies in the market and the great firmness evinced by the Tea men to hold for higher rates. Congous about 30 chops have been settled at an advance of ½ a Tael on common and 1 Tael on all good blackish leaf kinds. Present quotations are—

11½ *a* 11½ Taels for common to good common.
12 *a* 13 „ for fair to good Sinchune kinds.
15½ *a* 16½ „ Ningchows and Wopacks.

The arrivals have been very small during the month, and the unsold stock is consequently reduced to 24,000 packages or 40 full chops whilst at same period last year, there were upwards of 150 chops on the market.

Green Teas.—In the absence of supplies, the transactions have necessarily been very trifling, and do not amount to more than 2,000 packages, at slightly advanced rates. As the unsold stock (10,000 packages) consists almost entirely of common Hyson Skins and no further arrivals of suitable Teas are expected, the market may be considered closed for the season.

Silk.—During the month there has been but little demand and the operations have been limited to about 900 bales principally Tsatlees, for which class, prices have been rather easier. Taysaams have maintained their former position.

The settlements to date are about 23,400 bales, and are not expected to exceed 25,000 bales for the season.

The exports now amount to 22,350 bales against 14,000 bales same period last year.

Sold Stock 350 bales.

Unsold Stock 450 bales.

The undermentioned are the current rates—

Tsatlee,	No. 1 & 2	Drs. 405 *a* 410
	2	Drs. 380 *a* 390
	3 & 4	Drs. 330 *a* 370
Taysaam,	No. 1	Drs. 330 *a* 340
	2 & 3	Drs. 250 *a* 310
Yuenfa,		Drs. 340 *a* 355
Thrown,		Drs. 365 *a* 370

Opium.—*Malwa.*—At the date of our last, there existed no demand for either kind of Drug, the quotations being quite nominal—prices gradually declined, and after the arrival of the *Audax* on the 22d ulto., and steamer *Erin* on the 24th, it became impossible to effect cash sales at any rate—the quotation for *Malwa* being on the 5th instant, Drs. 435—on the 8th, Drs. 415—and on the 11th, Drs. 380—at which latter rate, native Merchants were offering to sell their orders for first quality Drug. About the 14th, prices had improved to Drs. 420, but it was not possible to effect sales at this rate, from that date up to present time, the quotation has varied from Drs. 410 *a* 415—the latter may be considered to-day's rate for first quality.

Deliveries estimated at 1,200 chests.

Stock 3,000 chests.

Patna.—Has fluctuated as much as *Malwa* and has been almost as difficult of sale. At the date of our last advice we quoted it Drs. 456 high Nos. On the 11th instant, it had declined to Drs. 402 high Nos., and Drs. 388 for four figures, it had on 14th improved to Drs. 425 high Nos., but cannot to-day be quoted better than Drs. 412.

Estimated deliveries 700 chests.

Stock about 1,100 chests.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6/ms' 5*s.* 3½*d.* *a* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Company's Bills and Oriental Bank's Bills on Bombay and Calcutta have been sold by Tea and Silk-men at Rupees 250 *a* 255 per 100 dollars, and Drafts on Canton, also at 10 *a* 12 per cent discount.

Freights.—To England, £3 5*s.* for Tea, and £3 15*s.* for Silk.

To America, Drs. 8 for 40 cubic feet.

Sycee.—Drs. 13[illegible] per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 188 *a* 190, per 9*l.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—10 per cent discount, nominal.

Chopped Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 22, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DEATH.—At *Woosung*, on 14th January, James Irons, M.R.C.S.—Aged 34 years.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 25.	Manila,	Nov. 23.
Madras,	Nov. 13.	Sydney,	Nov. 3.
Bombay,	Nov. 16.	New Zealand,	Oct. 20.
Calcutta,	Nov. 23.	Amoy,	Dec. 13.
Colombo,	Nov. 25.	Hongkong,	Dec. 24.
Galle,	Nov. 26.	Ningpo,	Jan. 12.
Penang,	Dec. 2.	New York,	Oct. 22.
Singapore,	Dec. 5.	Boston,	Oct. 7.
Batavia,	Oct. 31.	San Francisco,	Nov. 17.

CHINESE HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Friends of the CHINESE HOSPITAL, will be held at the Hospital, on *Wednesday next, January 26th*, at 3 o'clock P.M.;—all who feel an interest in the objects of the Establishment, are respectfully requested to attend.

W. LOCKHART,
Secretary.

Shanghae, 20th January, 1853.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The decayed and broken down condition of the banks of the Grand Canal near the Yellow River seems to have become chronic. Too much water, and too little money, is the complaint. It is one of long standing, and if the seasons are not more propitious, or, if a sudden stop is not put to the rebellion, we fear the distress and misery of extensive districts on the southern borders of Shan-tung are likely to be permanent.

But these very causes are likely to promote the prosperity of this our Port of Shanghai. The canal being in such a state, Government is compelled to send the taxes paid in Grain, by this and the neighbouring departments, to Tien-tsin, *by sea.* The Chinese on any part of the coast are not certainly very conspicuous for science in naval architecture, or skill in navigation, and least of all do the junks belonging to this port, very appropriately named by them "Sha-chuen," sand barges, reflect credit on their capacity for ship-building. These unwieldy boxes sail at a pace that might induce us to think them the work of a Chinese Government Dock-yard, did we not know that the Government vessels in China, are as much superior to private craft, as they are the contrary in Britain. But although slow, they are tolerably sure, and of the three thousand junks sailing twice or thrice a year from the Yang-tsze-kiang to Shan-tung, and the gulph of Pe-che-lee, the proportion lost is very small. Sometimes it happens that they are driven among the shoals and islands of Corea, perhaps on the west coast of Japan; occasionally they founder, or are driven down among the Chusan islands; and more frequently they are lost in easterly gales on the dangerous sand banks lining the coast between the Yang-tsze-kiang and the Yellow River. But with all these risks they get along, conveying their cargoes in tolerable safety, and we wonder not at their slow progress, but that in a contrary gale they are not wholly unmanageable. The opinion of Chinese navigators in other countries is that—

——"coasting they keep the land within their ken,"

and this they are only too glad to do when circumstances permit. But in sailing from the Yang-tsze-kiang to the north, the extensive sands which stretch out from the low coast compel the mariner to keep well out to sea, far beyond the sight of land. Taking his departure from Sha-wei-than, a rocky islet off the north entrance of the river, he steers about due north for the lofty coast of Shantung. Unlearned in the mysteries of Astronomy he must find his way by compass and lead, log and lookout.

The Chinese have not unfrequently resorted to this means of conveying Grain to the Capital. They sent Grain by ships from the yellow river round the promontory of Shangtung hundreds of years ago. Before Shanghai rose to its present position as the first maritime port in China, the Grain taxes of these districts were sometimes shipped from the river Lew, further up the Yang-tsze-kiang, and now inaccessible. In 1827 the celebrated Commissioner Lin, when Treasurer at Nanking, was deputed to Superintend the despatch of a large fleet of Junks with Government Grain; and most of our local readers must recollect the memorable blockade of the Government Grain fleet of 750 junks in this port in April 1848, when our local politics did not run "congenial."

In 1851 a less extensive shipment took place. In the approaching spring we learn there is to be an export of about a million and a half of peculs, say some eighty thousand tons: as each junk takes only about a thousand peculs, this will require a very large fleet.

Government pays about 60 or 70 cents Freight per pecul,—not half the cost of conveying the Grain in its own canal-navigating barges; and the rate is satisfactory to the Junk-owners, who often contrive to retain some room for other cargo, which, being under Government Charter, they have the privilege of landing free of Duty at Tien-tsin.

To obviate any difficulties however, in the way of procuring sufficient tonnage, Government lays an Embargo, some months beforehand, on all the junks of the class required, that arrive in port during that time, none being permitted to leave until the requisite number is engaged, while they are forbidden to remain outside the Port with other views.

The intelligence of an Export of Grain by sea causes much gratification at this Port from the extraordinary impulse it gives to Trade, and we doubt not that the Foreign commerce of the place will largely participate in the improved feeling which is confidently expected to prevail, when the New Year holidays are past.

On last Saturday night a serious fire occurred in the street known as the Sze-pai-low (four honorary gateways). The fire originated in a China-ware shop, and extended to some distance on both sides of the street, destroying a number of houses, stated at twenty to thirty, chiefly occupied as China-ware and Fur shops. The unfortunate man in whose house the fire originated, after having been severely handled by his neighbours for his carelessness, has been compelled to flee the city. His premises were pillaged and every piece of ware found, became by custom the lawful prize of the finder. Many pieces of this ware, bearing the marks of fire, but otherwise uninjured, were exposed for sale in the streets on Sunday.

We also learn that an extensive fire has recently occurred at Ningpo, by which it is said the whole range of buildings between the East gate and the Bridge gate have been swept away.

We have much pleasure in announcing, that the Members of the Shanghai Dramatic Corps, are once more about "to don sock and buskin," and present us during the ensuing generally dull season for "Imports and Exports," with a series of their very popular entertainments. The first performance will take place on an early day, when will be presented for the second time in Shanghai, the Comic Drama of "*Used up*," to be followed by a Laughable Farce entitled "*The Turned Head*," and we are glad to hear that on the occasion, all the old favorites of the Corps will make their appearance, together with some new candidates for Histrionic Honours. In the absence from Shanghai of our old friend Doldrum the late manager, the "baton," we hear is wielded by Horatio Buskin, Esq., and on the first night of the season we hope to see a brilliant and crowded audience assemble, to welcome the new management.

The Soup Kitchen, was opened this season on Nov. 20th, for the supply of rice for the destitute Chinese, and from that time to the 15th January, 18,915 bowls of rice were supplied. From 400 to 500 tickets are given to the poor every day, and the same number of bowls of rice are given out. In addition to the above 200 padded Jackets were bought at Hwuy-chow for Drs. 32, and have been distributed to such applicants as seemed to need them.

Expenditure from November 20th to January 15th—

Repair of Kitchen and building of furnaces, Drs. 11:30—Rice, firewood, and wages, Drs. 140:15—200 padded Jackets, Drs. 32—Total Drs. 183:45.

T. C. Beale.

Shanghai, 17th Jany., 1853.

There is in the harbour at present a vessel named the *John Phillips*, which we observe from papers received from Australasia, has distinguished herself by the quick voyages she has made. The passage from London to New Zealand was (with one exception) the quickest made, and there is no record of any vessel having made so quick a passage from New Zealand to Bombay, occupying as it did only 58 days, inclusive of three days in Torres Straits, and one day off Booby Island at both of which places she was at anchor. Last voyage from Bombay, and in an unfavourable season, the *John Phillips*, we learn from the China papers made the passage to China in 37 days, only two days more than the Aberdeen Clipper *Stornoway*. Her passage home was also a very quick one, but we have not been able to ascertain the particulars.—*Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, August 3.

The passage made by the *John Phillips* from Bombay to this port is the fastest on record by any sailing-vessel, the distance being about 1,000 miles latitudinal distance alone; the run was made under five days.—*Ceylon Times*, Augt. 10.

The clipper ship, *Chrysolite*, Captain Enwright has arrived at Liverpool after a quick passage of 104 days, bringing the first cargo of the present season's teas.—*(Home News.)*—*Hongkong Register*, December 21.

We observe that vegetable gas, for which the world is indebted to the skill of Mr. Booth, is proposed by Captain Barber for lighting up Calcutta. It is remarkable that so vast a City, at this time of day, should not possess any public Gas works; and we understand it is not long since that by a provision in the new Act every tenant rated at a moderate rent must maintain a light throughout the night. We give the following extracts from the *Friend of India*:—

The apparatus yielding 100 lights, occupies a very small space, and an ordinary domestic can manage the whole process of the manufacture. The apparatus may therefore be used in remote and isolated situations. "At the same time, from the smallness and size and cost of the apparatus, the facility with which it is worked, the purity and brilliancy of the light, and the total absence of all smoke, smell and refuse, it is equally suited for domestic purposes, such as cookery, &c." By reason of the superior illuminating power of this Gas, a smaller quantity of it may be used, and inconvenient heat avoided; whilst from the quality of the light, the natural color of substances is preserved unchanged, and the Gas being free from every admixture of sulphur, cannot produce any sulphureous vapours. The cost does not exceed *a farthing a light per hour*, each light being equal to six spermaceti candles.

Would not such a mode of lighting be very advantageous to introduce into this community? at any rate it seems well worth consideration—we give another short extract in regard to its superiority over Coal Gas:—

The testimonials of the superiority of the Vegetable Gas over Coal Gas, are numerous and satisfactory. The Mayor of Bury says, "the easy and simple mode of making this Gas, producing such a pure and brilliant light is deserving the attention of the public." Sir John Herschel, the first name of the day, says, "my impression from what I saw when we visited the works together, was highly favorable.... I certainly was very much struck with the simplicity of the apparatus, the fewness and uncostliness of its parts and the small amount of personal attendance, its working seems to require, as well as the very moderate compass into which it packs.. I look upon the practical solution of the problem of Gas lighting on a small scale applicable to insulated public buildings, large single residences, country villages, &c. as accomplished by this means."

We will only further remark that its illuminating power is found to be equal to four times that of ordinary gas.

The following paper, section 1, (commenced in a former number,) gives a rapid sketch of the variable values of Gold and Silver, from the 15th century before the Christian era to the close of the 18th of our time:—

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 128.)

The learned researches of Boeckh, M. Letronne, M. de Humboldt, Jacob and M. Dureau de la Malle have thrown great light on the causes and importance of monetary oscillations. They agree in recognizing, from the first that the value of silver, amongst some nations, has equalled and even surpassed that of gold. The laws of Manou attach to gold two-and-a-half times the price of silver. M. Dureau de la Malle considers that between the XVth and VIth centuries, prior to our era, everywhere except in India, the relative value must have been 6 or 8 to 1, as it was in China and Japan at the close of the last century. In Greece in the time of Xenophon it was 10 to 1, three hundred and fifty years before Jesus Christ. A century later, the treaty between Rome and Ætolia ordained a similar proportion.

In our day, the discovery and working of new sources of metallic wealth are the only causes that can influence in a durable manner the relative value of the precious metals. In antiquity, conquest, enriching one nation by robbing another, or carrying off the deposits of those great monetary reservoirs called public treasuries, throwing suddenly into circulation masses of gold and silver, could not fail to depreciate, according to circumstances, one or other of these metals, or both of them at the same time. It was thus that the conquests of Alexander, opening the gates of the East inundated the Grecian world, with riches that became contemptible from their abundance and sunk down into insignificance from their own weight. After the taking of Syracuse by the Romans, Silver forming the base of the treasures they had appropriated, the value of this metal declined suddenly, to such an extent that seventeen pounds of silver were given for one pound of gold. A little later, the relative value was nearly 12 to 1, when Cæsar, offering for pillage the two thousand millions shut up in the treasury of the Republic and in which gold predominated, so far reduced its value, that the relative value became 9 to 1. Under the Roman Emperors, the production of gold soon slackened; the progress of mechanic art on the contrary, enabled the working of the rich veins of the silver mines in Asia, in Thrace and Spain. The relation between the two precious metals must necessarily change. In the time of Theodosius the younger it was as 18 to 1, four hundred and twelve years after the birth of Christ.

At the moment wherein the decline of the Roman Empire commenced, in the course of the IVth century, the value of the precious metals was, very nearly, what it is in our day. The invasion of the Barbarians, by dispersing and wasting the accumulated treasures of the West, destroyed for a time that industry which renews them. The monetary token, on account of its scarcity, acquired a remarkable power. The price of everything lowered, or, what is the other side of the same result, the value of silver increased to such a point as to offer those phenomena which mark the infancy of states. Not only the power of the numerary and of the precious metals must augment in that long dark night of the middle ages, but the relation that the progress of industrious labour had established between gold and silver quickly changed. Gold was better preserved on account of its greater value and because it resisted injury better; besides, there remained to feed the circulation of this metal the washings of the golden sands, a species of industry well adapted to the knowledge and tastes of a savage people. The working of mines on the contrary being a scientific operation demanding the industry of civilized nations, must be interrupted and languish during an epoch of spoliation without limit and war without end. Hence, as one may suppose, the positive scarcity and relative value of silver. The relation between gold and silver was maintained between 11 and 12 from the IXth until towards the middle of the XVIth century. It required the excessive and sudden abundance of the working of the mines from Potosi to Peru and from Zacatecas to Mexico, to make the proportion decline to 14 and 15, the mean rate that prevailed until the end of the last century.

In Section second, will be found an allusion to the wonderful effort made by Great Britain to replace her metallic currency after the war; and the small premium that country paid for so great a boon: and carries on the inquiry to the present time, when gold and silver are so largely consumed in works of art and for domestic purposes—the main argument of this section is stated in the opening paragraph:—

II.

A change in the relative production of the precious metals does not necessarily alter the monetary value. In order that the relation between gold and silver become modified by the quantities annually extracted from the earth, this disturbance must be deep-seated and possess the stamp of continuance. It must also be viewed with respect to its abundance, or in regard to its scarcity as to causes which may neutralize or aggravate these results, such as the expenses of working, the many wants of consumption and the more or less rapid loss of money by its constant wear.

M. de Humboldt observes (1) that, during the ten years that elapsed from 1817 to 1827, there were coined, in Great Britain, more than 1,294,000 marks of gold, or more than a milliard of francs and more than ten millions (francs) a year (2), without the influence of such considerable purchases disturbing the relation between gold and silver. The proportion that was, as 1:14,97, did not exceed 1:15,60, which represents a rise of 4 2/10ms. per cent. At this price, England, which for twenty years possessed only paper money, was enabled to re-establish a metallic currency, and caused to flow back again to its coffers the coins and ingots of gold dispersed over all the markets of Europe. During these ten years, she absorbed, as near as may be, quantities equivalent to the entire production of the globe, and very certainly more than the importation of gold yielded in that interval to all the great commercial cities of the civilized world. It does not belong to our subject to examine all the difficulties and penalties England suffered in order to work out this monetary change; but the level being once established and the British Empire being at peace with the rest of Europe, it seems wonderful that it should only have cost it a premium of four per cent in order to appropriate to itself a quantity of gold probably equal to the half or a third of what the whole continent of Europe then possessed. This astonishment is redoubled, when one remembers that the Mint of London, which had not coined a single sovereign in 1814, or 1815 or even 1816, issued all at once in 1825 as much as 9,520,758 £ stg. (about 240 millions of francs), which in consequence must be asked for in a few months of trade. Political commotions cause very different fluctuations in the prices of the precious metals. It is known that gold rose 10 per cent at London in 1815 on the news of the landing of Napoleon.

In order to explain how that raffle for gold, executed by Great Britain with so much perseverance and promptitude, did not terminate in a general crisis, much has been said, and not without reason, that the mass of precious metals employed as a circulating medium at the present day rendered the fluctuations of exchange much less sensible both in the production and furnishing of monetary supplies. It was recollected, that, if metallic values had been greatly depreciated by the importation that followed the discovery of America, that resulted from the state of Europe, exhausted at that time of both gold and silver. The distinction drawn between the two periods is correct; but it is not enough to account for the facility with which the circulation of money may increase in the present day, without causing much alteration in the value of gold and silver. It must be added that this movement, which carries life through the veins and arteries of commerce, is not fed alone, as it was in ancient times and during the middle ages, by the precious metals. Metallic currency now forms but a small part of it, if we take into consideration the prominent part that Bank bills, bills of exchange, and money orders fill up in our exchanges. Thus, taken altogether, the total circulation is something enormous; it seems incapable of calculation, and it may be said, that the increase in the importation of gold and silver ought not henceforth to produce much more effect, than the accidental or periodic overflow of the waves produces on the usual level of the sea.

At the same time that the depreciation of gold and silver, in a general way, became less probable, the new facility of communication and the trustworthiness of the public in matters of credit rendered a merely local alteration in the power of money more and more difficult. When the precious metals are superabundant in one country, the overplus has soon passed over into the neighbour-

(1) Memoir on the production of gold and silver, 1838.

(2) According to M. Jacob, the gold struck at the mint of London from 31st December 1815 to 1829 amounted to the sum of 44,124,490 £ sterling at the mean rate of

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ng Kingdoms or States. Should a sudden dearth or any other cause make specie to become exported immoderately, then the premium the precious metals will command will very shortly cause them to flow back again. The expense of transport and premium of insurance of gold limit the rate of exchange, and these expenses daily become more simplified, thanks to railroads and steam-navigation.

Before the wonderful progress accomplished in the sphere of industry since the commencement of the XIXth century, we may observe, at different periods, very perceptible changes in the relative production of the precious metals, which however do not effect a corresponding alteration in the relation between gold and silver. At the close of the XVth century, it is true, America furnishing then only gold and that metal accumulating in Spain, Queen Isabelle of Castille was compelled to modify the legal relation of the two monetary standards. After the first half of the XVIth century, gold being no longer paramount and silver having been imported in great abundance, the value of the inferior metal underwent a depreciation on which account governments, yielding to necessity, concluded to legalize it; but, with the exception of these two vicissitudes in the laws of currency, one purely local and the other European, one perceives in later times the production of each of the precious metals become extended and restrained alternately, without the relation of one or other receiving any alteration awakening, or calling for the solicitude of public authorities.

"Starting from 1645 to the beginning of the XVIIIth century, says M. Michel Chevalier (1) silver took the lead in a remarkable degree. This was during the good times of the Potosi-mines, when the weight of silver produced exceeded that of gold in the proportion of 60 to 1; since then, without the yield of silver diminishing, came the good times of the Brazilian gold-mines. At the same epoch masses of treasure were obtained from the auriferous veins of Choco, Antioquia, and Popayou. The commercial world received from America 1 Kilogram of gold for 30 Kilograms of silver. This continued until the middle of the XVIIth century; then the silver-mines of Mexico displayed their magnificence, and the relation became as 40 to 1. However Brazil began to produce less, whereas the silver-mines of Mexico increased their productiveness, and thus, at the commencement of the present century, silver exceeded fifty-seven times the quantity of gold extracted annually. Now (1846) silver abounds less: and we are returned nearly to the relation of 40 to 1."

M. de Humboldt gives some calculations that differ slightly from those of M. Michel Chevalier. This learned man considers that the importation of American gold was, as to weight, in the relation of 1 to 65 as regards silver up to the earlier years of the XVIIIth century. Be that as it may, adopt either hypothesis, it will not be the less true that the relative weight between the two metals has been diminished a half between the XVIIth and XVIIIth century, not only without depreciating their relative value in the same proportion, but even without producing any serious alteration. Does not this result go to prove that gold was particularly required, and that the augmentation of production only filled up in the XVIIIth century the vacancies that the progress of riches and luxury had operated in supplying it?

In ancient times, the relative value of the two precious metals must have been determined almost absolutely by the relative weight shown in the quantities extracted from the mines and offered in the market. A pound of gold has sometimes been worth eight and sometimes ten pounds of silver, according as the weight of silver offerred for sale was in excess eight or ten times that of gold. The simplicity of commercial transactions in a state of society ignorant of luxury, arts, or industry, presented no other incentive to search for gold and silver, or to use it as money, than their relative plenty or scarcity; but as soon as war ceased to be the principal occupation of men, and that industrial labour became honorable, mankind quitted at once that patriarchal era. The wants of society lost their primitive simplicity. The relation between supply and demand, both for gold and silver, was no longer exclusively fixed by the proportion of the amount extracted or furnished as metallic supplies. Other levers of rise and fall began to act concurrently on the market.

When the precious metals became almost absorbed by the necessities of monetary circulation, their commercial value had no other element than their utility as money. The monetary value of gold and silver ruled and fixed their commercial value. In the present day the contrary rule takes effect. The more civilization extends with the requirements of industry, arts and luxury, the greater the wants for its consumption become, in so far as regards the superior metals, beyond the demand for currency. M. Jacob, whose work on the precious metals was published in 1831, estimated at nearly 149 million francs (or about £ sterling 5,960,000) the old and new articles then converted into jewellery, or gold and silver plate, &c., in Europe and America. During the last twenty years, luxury has made extraordinary progress amongst the classes of the industrial community and merchants. The value of furniture has assumed unheard of proportions, particularly in France and England. What establishment is there, however small its means that possesses not its silver service? Gilding is no longer confined to the embellishment of Temples and Palaces; it glitters in furniture and the most modest ceilings. What will it be, if we arrive at imparting some durability to the fashion that gilds female apparel and multiplies sumptuous uniforms?

On the whole, the market price of gold and silver seems at the present day to rule and fix their monetary or currency price: it is this new principle, that one must not lose sight of, when one wishes to appreciate the influence that an increase or decrease in metallic production is able to exercise on the price and relation of the precious metals.

By neglecting the variations that might have shown themselves, from one century to another, in the production as well as the importation of gold and silver, in order to recapitulate the quantities that America has poured into the European markets, in three hundred and eighteen years, from the discovery of Hispaniola to the Mexican Revolution, M. de Humboldt has valued these treasures, for gold at 2,381,600 *Kilogrammes*, and for silver at 110,362,222 *Kilogrammes*. This represents a total value of 32 milliards of francs (1a). (£ sterling 1,280 millions.) The weight of gold imported represents nearly a forty-seventh part that of silver. It does not seem probable, that during these three centuries, the production of gold in other parts of the world has modified in any appreciable manner this proportion. If it be admitted that at the time the Mexican revolution slackened the working of the silver mines, the money spread over Europe represented a value of 8 milliards of francs, or (320,000,000 £ sterling,) of which 6 milliards were silver and [illegible] milliards gold, the relative weight will again be as 47 to 1, and nevertheless the relative monetary value, for thirty years, oscillated in Europe between 1:14.6 and 1:15.75. In the value of the precious metals, the difference was thus three times less considerable than in their weight.

Nothing is more difficult, in monetary matters, than to give numerical *data* apart from conjectural hypothesis so as to assume a position of exactness. It seems that, gold and silver acting as denominators for all values in the world, one should observe with the greatest nicety all the attendant circumstances of its production and circulation. This would undoubtedly form the most approved statistics. What is there indeed, more needful and more valuable in this course of riches than to establish a kind of metrical scale that shall truly indicate its rapidity and fathom its depth?

Different causes have prevented its being done until the present day in a perfect manner. In the first place, the countries producing gold and silver are generally in a very backward state of civilization, they no more understand the application of accompts in the administration of the public revenue than they comprehend the application of machines in the industrial arts. Even when they register, as in Mexico under the Spanish rule, the money struck in the several mints, or when they measure the treasures extracted from the mines according to the proportional impost adopted by the State, that is a q[illegible] or fifth, they must bring into the account the quantities that escape the revenue, and which take, in order to spread over the country or pass beyond its limits, the road of the contrabandist.

What is the amount of the precious metals that at any given period in history the producing countries have yielded? What is the proportion of those products, which exported, assists in regulating the price of gold and silver in the ruling markets of Europe? How are those commercial currents regulated, that, sometimes directed from the East towards the West and sometimes from the West towards the East, distribute metallic wealth amongst nations? All these problems that science suggests to enlighten its progress will in all probability remain unsolved as regards the past. Its examination becomes more easy when it bears, upon contemporaneous facts and interests, but even then it is at the risk of drawing largely upon hypothesis.

At the beginning of the present century, according to M. de Humbolt, the gold and silver imported annually into Europe were in the relation of 1 to 55 that is to say, 15,800 Kilograms of gold against 869,960 Kilograms of silver (1). M. Michel Chevalier, observing from the point of production, and not from that of importation, estimates it at 23,700 Kilograms of gold against 900,000 Kilograms of silver (2), which gives a proportion of 1 to 38; but the gold of Africa and Southern Asia, which is comprised in this estimate, did not enter into the European market except in very small quantities. These inconsiderable and accidental importations do not appear to have exerted any appreciable influence on commercial relations between the precious metals.

From 1810 to 1830, if the calculations of M. Jacob are correct, the production of America must have diminished nearly half. Europe received annually from that source no more than 125 millions of francs. As the production bore chiefly on the silver mines, that is of the mines which require for their working the combination of capital and labour, we may presume that, more or less during this vicennary period, the proportion of gold imported must have augmented in relation to silver; but we have no means of converting into correct figures or even conjectural ones, the difference that appears to authorize the study of facts by way of general induction.

In 1847, when the working of the auriferous products of the Oural and Altai was at its apogee, M. Michel Chevalier valued the annual production of gold throughout the world at 63,250 Kilograms and that of silver at 875,000 Kilograms (1a). This was 25,000 Kilograms of silver less and 30,000 Kilograms of gold more than at the commencement of the century. By this calculation of the quantities extracted, we should have seen 1 Kilogram of gold figure against 14 Kilograms of silver (2b). The return of auriferous products seems in this case to have been greatly overrated beyond its actual production. I find in a table published by the *Times* in May 1852 (3) calculations which seem based, as regards gold, upon data more exact and which bring the production of that metal to 42,800 Kilograms of fine, that is equivalent to 147,400,000 francs.

This is certainly a very remarkable result; The XVIIth century produced 1 pound of gold for 60 pounds of silver; in the XVIIIth century the proportion was 1 to 30; in the beginning of the XIXth century, silver again abounded and presented the relation of 50 to 1; towards the year 1847, gold once more predominated, and the two metals seemed, as far as the quantities produced, to give the proportion of 1 to 20. The development of the Russian workings, which has so greatly altered the relation of weight between the two metals, has not sensibly changed the relation of value. Will the same result continue after the very extraordinary productions that California and Australia present us with? In order to resolve this question, we must first examine and note the present importance of the production of gold and silver in the world.

(To be continued.)

(1) On the gold and silver mines of the New-World—Revue des Deux Mondes in the numbers of 15th October 1846, and 1st April 1847.

(1a) It must not be overlooked that these figures are for the greater part based on conjectural data. Mendoza and Ustaritz estimated the gold and silver imported from Spain at nearly 37,000,000,000 of gold and silver up to

(1) 54,415,200 francs of gold and 193,324,444 francs in silver, making together 247,739,644 francs.

(2) 81,634,000 francs in gold and 199,998,000 francs in silver, making together 281,632,000 francs.

(1a) That is 217,860,000 francs of gold and 194,417,000 francs in silver together 412,277,000 francs.

(2b) M. Chevalier in his work on Currency published in 1850, estimates the production, at the time the gold discoveries were made in California, at 71,850 Kilograms that is 247,500,000 francs in gold, and 975,470 Kilograms that is 216,000,000 francs of silver.

(3) By M. Birkmyre, for the year 1846.

THE LIFE OF TAOU-KWANG.

Tranquillity and favourable state of the country at his accession—domestic character—his retirement at his country palaces—Manchu feasts—Conquests of the Chinese—Restrictions on Commerce—Rebellion of Tehangir.

TAOU-KWANG'S accession was tranquil; we may almost say, unnoticed. All his grandsires, without exception, had to contend with great difficulties; not only amongst their relations, but likewise with the grandees and courtiers. But all those parties were hushed into silence by the former tyrannical government, and every one expected relief from a most intolerable burden; there was thus no difficulty in uniting all hearts to one common purpose.

The state of the country was also very favourable for the young monarch. The people had left off constantly rising against the constituted authorities, and submitted themselves to a more humane rule, without murmur. The only exceptions were in Yunnan, amongst the mountaineers; and in some of the northern provinces, where starvation had made a very fearful inroad. All these unimportant oppositions were very soon silenced, however, and general tranquillity reigned

There had not for a long period been a time like the first four years of Taou-kwang's reign; so quiet, so tranquil, so void of all commotion. It was easy to sway the large empire, because there were no discordant elements to be brought in unison. The sea was free of pirates, and maritime trade rose to a height never known before; the arts of peace, and all the industry which this nation developes, appeared to the best advantage. When, now and then, a river broke its embankments, or a wet year destroyed the crop, still the mass of the people did not suffer, but went on increasing in opulence. There is little recorded of this time; and this is always a proof that the passions of man must have been at rest, not to give rise to violent outbreaks, and thus furnish matter for historians.

Taou-kwang was fond of domestic enjoyments, and little relished the bustle of the court; but he was equally averse to leaving the capital and going upon a distant journey, like his ancestors, to hunt in Tartary. His favourite solitary abode was Yuen-ming-yuen, not far from the capital: the trees had been allowed to grow, the grass was very high, and it was indeed a rural spot, which few would have recognised as an imperial park. Thither the Emperor retired, to spend the time with his friends and some concubines; and there he was seen to glide solitarily through glades of trees; or, in company of some women, proceed in a boat along the miniature rivers. He was then lost to all the world; eunuchs guarding carefully the entrance, and all business being banished from these sacred precincts.

It does not seem that the Emperor engaged in any peculiar pursuit; his mind needed not to be constantly occupied, and required relaxation rather than incessant application. The eunuchs were the principal men who appeared before him, and they received his behests in a few words, often very unintelligible.

His ancestors had rendered these palaces abodes of art: there were beautiful paintings executed by European and Chinese masters, watches, clocks, &c. in hundreds; and the most beautiful pieces of workmanship that Europe could produce in very great abundance. Kanghi even had musical instruments placed about in the rooms, and amongst them beautiful spinets, which he touched now and then, to the astonishment of all present. There were at that time Europeans always in attendance, who explained the nature of the instruments, and repaired them whenever they were out of order. But the taste of Taou-kwang did not lie that way; so that the finest pieces of art were jumbled together in one great magazine, and many were broken or rotten ere the least notice was taken of them. • • • • •

The drunken orgies of his predecessor had entirely ceased; there was no longer the pageantry of comedians, and any festivity was of rare occurrence. It is the ancient custom of the Manchoos to assemble and eat meat without rice, to recall their origin of hunters; on which occasions an intoxicating liquor made of mare's-milk is drunk in great abundance. To such feasts the Emperor invited his grandees frequently. These were boisterous assemblies, and the greater the quantity of viands they could consume, the greater the respect they shewed towards the exalted host. During the repast they sang songs, descriptive of the union between all Manchoos, and pledged each other's fealty. Thus they spent many hours; and when the party broke up, they took to their houses the meat that was left. To be invited to the feast was a certain proof of the Emperor's favour; and only those whom he honoured as his confidential friends were admitted.

The Emperor very rarely visited Zehol, the favourite abode of Kanghi and Keënlung: for he liked to expend his time in and near the capital. On that famous artificial hill, within the precincts of the palace, which is surrounded by lakes, rivers, and rocks, all made by the imitative Chinese, most of his day were passed. • •

The natural confines of the Chinese Empire present such strong barriers against foreign encroachments, that the country may be said to stand there protected by bulwarks strong and invincible. Since the Manchoos occupied the throne, their native land, Manchooria, was also added to China; and subsequently, after a very hard struggle, Mongolia likewise. There the spirit of conquest ought to have paused, as it was dangerous to add other possessions to the already too vast Empire. Yet the Emperor thought differently, and Tibet gradually became a dependency. Keënlung, who wished to establish his fame, and to crush the Eleuths, a nation that had boldly resisted the arms of his grandsire, began, therefore, a very expensive and disastrous war in that country. No worldly advantage could accrue from it; still, notwithstanding the heavy losses, it was carried on. Unexpected events gave to the Chinese armies finally the victory, and the nomadic inhabitants of those tracts succumbed to the Manchoo sway.

About this time (1757) the Usbecks, to the south of the Teenshan, apprehending a similar fate to the Eleuths, who had been butchered in myriads, rose in open hostility against the Chinese. Thus the war was carried on far beyond its intended limits; and the Manchoo general did not stop until the Mahommedan cities, with Kashgar and Yarkand, were in his possession. The cruelties practised on this occasion were unheard of; but Turkistan was also subjected to Keënlung's sceptre.

Nothing could have been so unwise as to extend the Chinese territory beyond its natural boundary; and as soon as the Usbecks had recovered from their panic, they revenged themselves upon their oppressors.

Such had been the case already, during the reign of Taou-kwang's grandsire, when the rebellion was quenched by torrents of blood; and under his own administration, another more fearful struggle for liberty commenced, of which the issue for some time was very dubious.

The fanaticism of the Mahommedans had been roused to madness; it became a holy war against idolaters, whom it was the greatest dishonour to serve. But the Chinese came with overwhelming forces; treason lurked amongst the Usbecks; their chiefs were delivered over to the barbarity of the Manchoos, and their army, in a very short time, annihilated. Yet the fire was thereby not yet extinguished: it smouldered long under the ashes.

One great cause of general disaffection, was the restrictions imposed on commerce. The western Bucharians and other nations are fond of tea, and dress themselves on festive occasions in Chinese silks. A great trade had sprung up, much to the advantage of all parties; but the Chinese custom-house officers practised such monstrous extortions, that it was impossible to derive much profit from the traffic. The evasions and bribes were many; but the Chinese government thought that to restrict the commerce would be to secure the frontier. It was even in contemplation to prohibit it entirely, and cut off all connection with the west.

A number of native merchants had, however, been accustomed to visit in their travels the adjacent countries, and were still more inflamed against the infidel rulers by their fellow-believers. All the combustibles for a tremendous explosion had long ago been collected; a conspiracy was ably arranged, and the leader was only wanting. This man was soon found in Tehangir, a descendant of one of the former Princes, who was driven from his home and possessions by the Manchoos. He had lived alternately at Bokhara and with the Kokand chief, and watched the opportunity for regaining his patrimony. In 1826, he had assembled round him a number of desperate Turkomans and vagabonds of all nations; and, favoured by his host, the Kokand ruler, he forthwith penetrated by the valley of Syr, and proclaimed himself the deliverer of the Faithful. The idolatrous conquerors he had devoted to the sword; to the believer, he promised a happy state of independence, and freedom from oppression; to all, he wished to be a benignant ruler.

The first attempt of Tehangir, however, did not prove very successful; and he had to retreat towards Bodakshai; where, fortunately for his cause, the mandarins had driven the Mahommedans to despair by their oppression. There remained nothing for them but to rise in open rebellion, and to join the standard of their fellow-believers. With this exasperated crowd, Tehangir attacked Cashgar, took the place, and killed all the Chinese and Manchoo inhabitants whom he could capture. As soon as the Kaja, or chief of Kokand heard this, he instantly came with his bands to share in the plunder; and assisted, likewise, in the capture of two cities. But he was a faithless ally, merely instigated by sordid self-interest, and left his friend as soon as he conceived it politic to advocate the Manchoo cause, to promote his advantage.

Tehangir, in the mean while exulting in his good success; became overbearing in his conduct, and harsh towards his adherents: instead of the liberty he had promised, another era of servitude seemed to have begun.

The postal establishment of the Chinese government is of the best description: couriers traverse the desert, and the most inhospitable regions, with incredible velocity; so that scarcely twenty days had elapsed, when the disaster was known to its full extent in Peking. Every one now expected that Taou-kwang would take the field in person: he had when a prince been fond of military parade, drill, and exercise, and it was generally anticipated that he would put in practice what he had studied with so great attention in youth. But the disappointment was great, when the generals who were to march against the rebels were nominated, and a very large army appointed to proceed directly to the seat of insurrection.

(To be continued.)

THE BURMESE WAR.—The present situation of the Burmese war, if war it can be called where there is no resistance on the one side and scarcely any fighting on the other, is a paradox with which we might not venture to interfere, were it not that the army itself engaged and the public opinion of India happen to be with us. There is war, to be sure, for there are soldiers and warlike apparatus, there are deaths by the climate, and there is an expenditure of a quarter of a million a month;* but there the war ends, for there is no marching, no collision, no bloodshed, no conquest, no satisfaction for injuries received, or anything in fact for which the war has been undertaken. But the absurdity does not end here. The Irrawaddy is the Nile of the Burmese empire, its whole and sole thoroughfare, and commanding the whole country. Like the Nile, it is navigable much higher up during its annual flood, and, therefore, must be taken in time, or the opportunity is lost till another year. General Godwin literally stops the way. He chokes up the passage. Every means have been employed to push him, to draw him, to propel, to attract, to set him in motion some way or other. The Governor-General has steamed from Calcutta to give him a shove from behind; Captain Tarleton has steamed up the Irrawaddy, passed strong batteries, taken the city of Proine, and captured 50 cannon, with only the loss of one man, in order to show the General the way. Yet all is in vain. There are people who will follow, and there are people who can be driven. General Godwin belongs to neither class. He is simply in the way.

Really this expedition of Captain Tarleton with his steam flotilla up to Prome reduces the war—that is, Genl. Godwin's share in it—to the level of an Adelphi burlesque. The gallant Captain steams up the river half-way to Ava, and only regrets that his instructions do not allow him to go all the way and finish the war off his own hook. However, he does a good deal of work with most ridiculous facility. The enemy, from either cowardice or sheer stupidity, prepares to contest one arm of the stream, and the Captain steams up the other. He arrives at their city, and finds them all gone on the above fool's errand; so in their absence he occupies the city at his leisure. He destroys their iron cannon, and puts the brass ones on board; his crew take long walks into the country without seeing a soldier; the population welcome them, help them to destroy the cannon, and wish them to stay. Time being up, the Captain returns home, doing a little business on the way with the so-called enemy—that is, putting another lot of their cannon on board his steamers. It reads, for all the world, like Baron Munchausen storming a battery and coming off with a sixteen-pounder under each arm; yet, strange as it reads, it is all simple fact. Captain Tarleton returns to his chief, and says, "Here, you see, General, we have gone up and down all the way, and come back safe and sound. To certify that we have really been to Prome, here is all the enemy's artillery. Can't you do the same?" The General is not to be stirred. Though seeing, they say, is believing, he sees the passage of the river done, but does not believe it. What can be the principle or motive, or rule of such conduct? The truth is General Godwin was in the last Burmese war. In those days they had no steamers, and he will have none now. In those days the army marched across country, and through swamps, forests, and all sorts of impassable places. They shall do so now. In those days more than half the army perished by disease, famine and fatigue. It shall do so now. Everything by precedent—marching, bush-fighting, stockade-storming, starving, sickening, dying—all by rule, according to the best-received authorities. It appears to be wholly forgotten that if experience has its use within proper limits, it becomes worse than useless when it rejects all the new means and appliances of war because they are out of its sphere. Genl. Godwin may have a very lively recollection of the former Burmese war, but he is evidently unaware of the revolution in river warfare which steam has brought about.

But the worst remains. Genl. Godwin is waiting for the assemblage of a large force at Pegu; to consist of more than 20,000 men—that is, six regiments of European foot, twelve regiments of native infantry, and a full complement of artillery, besides sappers and miners. These are expected to be ready next month, and in December the General thinks the soil and the climate will be fit to commence the long march from Rangoon to Ava, some five hundred miles or more. Can any reasonable person doubt that half of these will perish on their way if the Burmese only take the ordinary methods of retarding the advance of the invaders, and so availing themselves of their best ally, their own climate? The preference of the land route over that which nature and art have combined to give us in a fine navigable river and the possession of steamers is about as rational as the humour of an old lady who in the year 1852 should insist upon posting up from Durham to London in her old family coach and four, instead of doing it at a tithe of the cost, a tithe of the time, and ten times as much comfort by rail. But this really is the most favourable estimate of the old General. We trust there is nothing worse than prejudice in this singular, and, perhaps, fatal inaction. Unfortunately, it admits of another interpretation. It is said that General Godwin is rather over-anxious to monopolise the glory of the approaching conquest, and desires no river squadron, no steamer, no commodore to divide the prize. It is impossible to ascribe to him a jealousy so discreditable and so insane; but equally impossible to account for his taking up his residence at Rangoon from any rational reason. Is there no term to such an error? If the Governor-General is so concerned at the spectacle as to have come from Calcutta to ask the reason, why cannot he cut the knot altogether? He cannot. Though General Godwin is his choice, it appears he must refer home for the settlement of any difference that may arise. To all the purposes of the present war it appears that the General is omnipotent. Indeed, we know not whether to wish him to move by this time, for if he perseveres in his plan of refusing the aid of the river we all know the continual decimation his army will suffer. General Log at Rangoon will only be exchanged for General Stork in his congenial forests and marshes.—(Times.)—*Friend of India*, Nov. 18.

* The *Friend of India* remarks this is an excessive estimate, but approves generally the correctness of this article.—Ed.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Fanny Chapman*, from Liverpool—3,020 change Long Ells—192 pieces Velveteens, Drs. 1,160—126 pcs. Inferior Woollens 740 change—216 pcs. Woollens, 1,268 change—803 pigs Lead, wg. 725 piculs—166 change Camlets—460 change Spanish Stripes—53,190 pieces Grey Shirtings—9,710 pieces White Shirtings—1,200 pieces Fancy Cottons, Drs. 3,000—100 pcs. Low Woollen Mixtures, Drs. 880—63 packages Contents unknown—3 casks and 1 case Personal Stores.

Per *Crystal Palace*, from London—1,000 dozen Handkerchiefs—4,000 pieces Printed Cottons, Drs. 6,000—850 pieces Colored Cottons, Drs. 1,550—120 pieces Velvets, Drs. 400—300 pieces Spanish Stripes, 1,300 change—24,000 change Long Ells—23,350 pieces Grey Shirtings—6,600 pieces White Shirtings—1,080 pcs. Chints—100 pieces Camlets, 1,360 change—9 cases Fancy Cottons, Drs. 560—6,919 change Woollens—16 cases Velveteens, Drs. 1,500—480 piculs Nail Rod Iron—820 pigs Lead, wg. 650 piculs—173 packages Stores Sundry Persons—37 cases Wine.

Per *Harriet Humble*, from Liverpool—35,375 pieces Grey Shirtings—12,700 pcs. White Shirtings—780 pcs. White Twills—3,020 pieces Fancy Cottons, Drs. 5,100—25 cases do. do., Drs. 2,050—26 cases Printed Cottons, Drs. 2,000—[illegible] pieces Chi[illegible]—37 cases Velvets, value Drs. 3,700—4 cases Velve[illegible], Drs. 400—50 bales, 200 trusses, 1,200 pieces and 3,400 change Woollens—300 pieces Long Ells, 3,000 change—140 pcs. Camlets, 1,040 change—4 cases Buttons, 381 gross, Drs. 480—400 pigs Lead, wg. 400 piculs—71 packages Personal Stores.

Per *John Phillips*, from Hongkong—140 bales Long Ells 2,800 pieces—22 bales Camlets 220 pieces—15 packages, unknown—536 bags Coal—375 bundles Mats—539 packages Stores Sundry Persons.

Per *Water Witch*, from Hongkong—400 pieces Colored Cottons, Drs. 800—112 bolts Canvas—26 pkgs. Sundries.

Semiannual Comparative Statement of Exports of Silk Piece Goods, &c., from Shanghae to the United States

From 1st July to 31st December,	Season 1852-53.	Season 1851-52.	Season 1850-51.
Long Pongees, ..pieces	23,745	33,323	37,775
Handkerchiefs, .. „	685	7,175	9,300
Nankeen Pongees, „	2,800	....	....
Satins, ... „	....	450	325
Lutongs, ... „	1,975	....	....
Gauzes, ... „	50	....	....
Sarsnets, ... „	4,275	6,995	2,300
Sorts, ... „	670	1,361	1,600
Sewing Silk, ...lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,300
Raw Silk, ...peculs	251	209	181
Cassia, ... „	2,193	....	....
Fire Crackers, ..boxes	18,999	....	....
Preserved Ginger, .. „	200	....	....
Fans, ...[illegible]	21	....	....
Wool, ...bales	10	....	....

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

London—January 11, Crystal Palace—19, S. V. Given.
Liverpool—January 11, Harriet Humble—12, Fanny Chapman.
California—January 8, Greenfield, (Am.)
Sandwich Islands—January 11, Comooro, (Am.)
Singapore—January 11, Ennadale.
Hongkong—December 24, Audax—24, Erin, (B. str.)—January 2, Samuel Appleton, (Am.)—5, Iona—15, John Phillips—18, Water Witch—19, Thomas Royden.

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Erin*, 24th December, Messrs. Moses, J. Napier, and J. V. Caldas. Deck passengers 2 Chinese.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—December 31, Cassiterides—Jany. 3, Joseph Fletcher.
Liverpool—January 7, Wild Flower—8, Emily.
Cork—January 12, Naomi.
New York—December 21, Vancouver, (Am.)—24, Wellington, (Am.)—27, Oneida, (Am.)—27, Beverley, (Am.)—Jany. 2, Helena, (Am.)
California—December 22, Time
Singapore—January 7, Fattal Obih.
Hongkong—Dec. 28, Audax—Jany. 4, Erin, (B. str.)—8, Iona.

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamer *Erin*, Messrs. P. Chalmers, J. Holliday, C. Maltby, J. Crampton, J. Wilks, Jr., J. H. Winch, F. Loureiro, R. Byramjee, R. Framjee, and Monsr. Leon. Deck passengers 7 Chinese. per *Iona*, J. J. de Oliveira.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 7, Joseph Fletcher, ... *for* London.
7, Wild Flower, ... ,, Liverpool.
9, Iona, ... ,, Hongkong.
12, Emily, ... ,, Liverpool.
15, Fattal Obih, ... ,, Singapore.
18, Naomi, ... ,, Cork.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Spinning Jenny, Bon Accord, Mary Montague, Mary Shepherd, and Geelong.
Liverpool.—Leopard, Carib, and Secret
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Codan, Nymph, and Union.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 15	John Phillips	B. bark	368	Poole	Hongkong	Dec. 23	Sundries	Lindsay and Co.
,, 18	Water Witch	B. bark	279	Mann	Hongkong	Dec. 23	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 19	Thomas Royden	B. ship	891	Wilson	Hongkong	Dec. 12	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 19	S. V. Given	A. ship	372	Given	London	July 27	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 19	Ann Mitchell	B. ship	756	Wilkee	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Crystal Palace	718	Jan. 11	B. ship	478	Narrocote	Lindsay and Co.		
Comooro	261	Jan. 11	A. bark	440	Scudder	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Ennadale	716	Jan. 11	B. bark	343	Moore	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	
Fanny Chapman	717	Jan. 12	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Greenfield	260	Jany. 8	A. ship	562	Follansbee	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Harriet Humble	719	Jan. 11	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Reiss and Co.		
John Phillips	720	Jan. 15	B. bark	368	Poole	Lindsay and Co.		
Samuel Appleton	259	Jany. 3	A. ship	700	Doane	Bull, Nye and Co.	London	Early
S. V. Given		Jan. 19	A. ship	372	Given	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Thomas Royden		Jan. 19	B. ship	891	Wilson	Russell and Co.		
Water Witch	721	Jan. 18	B. bark	279	Mann	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	25th Inst.
Whampoa	6	Dec. 12	D. bark	447	Kinik	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY, 1853.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the heavy fall of snow, unequalled by anything seen at this port since the winter of 1843-44. So heavy has this fall been that the country still continues white notwithstanding a partial thaw every day since the fall took place on Saturday and Sunday. The snow covered the ground generally to the depth of about six inches. In some cases ponderous avalanches containing many cubic inches were seen to fall with loud shouts on the devoted heads and shoulders of some of our acquaintances—but human agencies were here supposed to have been at work. Sledges were started by some spirited members of the community, and trotted merrily along with tinkling bells to the wondering admiration of the natives.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

January. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
15	S.	30.49	30.41	30.41	27.0	23.0	38.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.	0.00	0.61
16	S.	30.45	30.18	30.38	31.0	26.0	41.0	N.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.81
17	M.	30.58	30.39	30.52	33.5	26.0	39.5	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.60
18	Tu.	30.62	30.42	30.55	32.0	21.0	39.0	N.W. to N.	N.	0.00	0.60
19	W.	30.46	30.34	30.38	34.0	26.0	41.5	N.N.E. to E.N.E.	N.	0.00	[illegible]
20	Th.	30.40	30.39	30.31	35.0	31.0	39.5	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.	0.00	[illegible]
21	F.	30.40	30.42	30.28	40.5	31.0	37.5	N.W. to N.N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	[illegible]
Shanghae, 22d Jany., 1853.	Mean				33.5		39.0		Total	0.00	0.60

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45, ...	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,088	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	13,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52, ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,375	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,911
Year 1849-50, ...	13,037,125	229,503	....	33,980	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,60[illegible]	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,182
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,356	591,302	376,585	280,053	19,823,516	159,741	163,953	16,746	721,322	660,6[illegible]	142,072	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,111
Year 1851-52, ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,366	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	167,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	25
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	258
Year 1851-52, ...	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49, ...	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels ..	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,300	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	15,121
1850-51, in 114 ,, ..	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,056,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,036,600	63,753,400	21,348
1851-52, in 114 ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,619
1851-52, ... Increase, Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,327,000	1,391

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain, ...	67	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
United States, ...	34	3,100,000	......	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Australia, ...	17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,000,000	......
Continent, ...	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,500,000	......
San Francisco, ...	—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150,000	......
Coastwise, ...	—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000,000	......
Halifax, Nova Scotia, ...	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	800,000	......
....		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand-Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,	....	1852	—July Total..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,476,003	4,777	......	......	......
In 8 ,,	....		Augt. ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,895,652	5,363	3 cases	......	......
In 9 ,,	....		Sept. ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,826,387	3,654	......	......	12
In 7 ,,	....		Oct. ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,263,745	3,000	......	......	47
In 9 ,,	....		Nov. ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,527,328	1,159	......	150	69
In 2 ,,	....		Dec. ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	836,000	82	......	......	......
1853.				......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,825,115	18,035	3 cases	150	128
Jany. 6	Joseph Fletcher, ...	677	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	610,000	1,453	......	......	20
,, 6	Wild Flower, ...	471	Liverpool	......	......	......	......	440,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	120,600	561,400	118	......	......	......
,, 8	Emily, ...	251	Liverpool	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 10	Naomi, ...	403	Cork	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	379,920	......	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,	....	1852	—July Total..	......	......	......	6,100	......	......	6,100	237,500	......	......	......	......	237,500	243,600	......	......
In 2 ,,	....		Augt. ,, ..	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700	......	......	......	......	27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,619
In 6 ,,	....		Sept. ,, ..	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	358,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600	......	......	......	......	315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9 ,,	....		Oct. ,, ..	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,600	273,700	4,487,100	194,400	......	......	29,400	......	223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 ,,	....		Nov. ,, ..	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	350,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300	......	......	159,300	......	924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,590
In 6 ,,	....		Dec. ,, ..	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100	......	......	169,600	......	723,700	3,303,600	71.03	815
1853	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600	......	......	358,300	......	2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,375
Jany. 2	Helena, ...	598	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400	......	4,900	11,000	......	126,300	604,900	19.91	900

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,				......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,704,878	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,				......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	83,725	1,176	29 cases
1853	....			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jany. 8	Iona, ...	206	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48,747	......	......

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

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